PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
THE GRAAT CENTRAL PENNSTLVANIA AAILROAD ROUTE.

FROM BEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN SO SHURAS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN SO SHURAS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 8 HOURS.
The Sheritest, Best, and consequently the Chespert Roste
from New-York to all points in the West.
The Fern saylvenis, Railroad connects as Pittaburzh with railmode to and brom St. Louis, Mo., Alton. Galema and Chicago,
Mi., Frankfort, Leatington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute,
Stocker, Leatington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute,
Stocker, Lafryette and Indiscapolis, Ind.; Cincinnasi, Dayton,
Stocker, Lafryette, Lafryette

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Rew Tork, Jan. 5, 1137.

Medical.

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Card Judze Birdeall of a most passful New algie Rhemmatem that had confined him to the louse for a weeks, other remodes fall at. The Phasters give him ruled weeks, other remodes fall at. The Phasters give him ruled that be went to his office the next day. For Lamoness of a fast beautiful to the property of the standard Louise. For sale by Drugglets generally, and and Diseased Louise. For sale by Drugglets generally, and the Lamoness of the Section of the Sect

STAMMERING, &c., permanently CURED, Without pain, in two hours, by the accreeded Dr. He sever falls; is the discoverer of a new system; stands every old method; requires no my outline posterior. The affinited can see over fifty persons cound by this city, if they well. He remains but a few days Office, No. 591 Breadway, New Yors.

TOOTHACHE-Occasioned by Cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes, can be speedly and office toully cared by using the CLOVE ANODYNE TO THACHE DROPS. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relef, without discoloring the tests or uppressantly affecting the tests of the palate. Once used, you will have reliably be without it. Only try it and compain no more of aching tests, benefit of the prepared and end by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton at, New York. Price 25 ents per vial.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Mr. KENNEDY of Reabury has discovered in one of our common patters weeds a remely that cure EVERY RIND of BUMOR, from the word Scrawia down to a common Fumple. Be has tried it in over eleven hundred cares, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humar. He has more to lide special over two hundred certificates of its value, all within words miles of Buston.

Two bottles are warranted to ours a notating sore month. One to force bottles will our the worst kind of pimples on

the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of bolls.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst carker in the mouth and stomed.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst-esse of

Two bottles are warranted to core running of the cars and thotehes among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted so core corrept and rearing

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to care the worst nagworm. Two or three bottles are marrieded to core the most desper-

erofula.

Price \$1 per bottle.

MENINEDY'S BALT REEUM GINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH

THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

POR INFLAMMATICS, AND HUMBO OF THE EVER, this give
more data relief, you will apply it on a liven rag when got

SCALD HEAD, you will out the hair off the affected part the Uniment freely, and you will see the improvement

sply the Continent freely, and you will see the improvement in a lew days.

For Sair Regum, robit well in as often as convenient.

Fon Scales on an inflamed entface, you will robit into your learly content it will give you coult real comfort that you cannot help wishing wall to the investor.

For Scales. These commence by a thin a rid field coding through the skin, soon landening on the surface, in a chief time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed entface, some are not. You will apply the Continent freely, but do not real time.

rabit in.

For Horr. Lices. This is a common disease, more so that is generally supposed, the skin turns purple, covered with scales, and it ches intolerably, sometimes forming running seres, by applying the Ointenent the tiching and scales will disappear in a lew days, but you must keep on with the Ointenent until the chin gets its natural color.

For run Priess and Inflammation, you will use it feely; will see it meeting to the colors.

H will give immediate relief.

This Obstruent agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate belief in every skin disease flesh is hearte.

Price 50 cents per box. inte per box. tred by DONALD RENNEDY, No. 126 Warren et.

Boxbury, Mass.

For sale by every Drupplet in the United States and British
Provinces.

Legal Noticee.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PUNSUANCE of an order of the Currogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE RUSSELL, late of the fitty of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES GRIDLEY, eau, No. 29 Naranusei, in the City of New York, so or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the third day of December, 1856.

d31 law6mW ROBERT RUSSELL, Administrator, &c.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all
ersons having claims against DOMINGOS LIT, iste of the
slity of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME
BLANCO, No. 107 Fearl st., in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated the seventh day of
October, 1856. BARTOLOME BLANCO, Executers,
off lawfem SALVADOR CHAPPELL,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is horsely given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WHITTAKER, atte of the City of New York, hysician, decreated, to present the same with yourches thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 6. Broad at., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day

April next. - Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1856.

e15 law6mW FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims spaint JAMES COOPER, late of the lity of New York, deceased to present the same with venchers thereofte the subsculer, as her residence, No. St Gassevoort st. in the City of New York, on or before the twenty third day of April next - Dated New York, the 2th day of October, 1986. no law6m W. MARGARET COOPER, Administratiz.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice as he coby given to all persons having claims signing NICOLL SANFORD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the some with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 62 Stanton street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 2rd day of September, 1806, 624 Taw6mW LOUISA E. SANFORD, Administrativa.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT-COUNTY NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of KINGS.—ELBERT HOOGLAND and ISAAC DROWER, only active Executors of the last Will and Testament of RFM LIFFERITS deceased. Plantiffe, axions ABRAHAM R. HUNT and MARY B., his write, CORNELIUS R. HUNT and CHARLOTTE, his wife, James Describert, Benjamin F. Thomas, Joseph Plait, Assinuse of Abraham R. Hurt and Cornelius R. Hunt, Robert J. Hampson and Elizabeth, his wife, Davil S. Quindy and Sarah, his wife, John Hanjson, John G. Modern Pell, James K. Pell, Clarence P. H. Cornelius Bratall, Walden Pell, James K. Pell, Clarence P. H. Cornelius Bratall, Walden Pell, James K. Pell, Clarence P. H. Cornelius Dever, David Clarkson, Junear, the Long Island Brata, Fell, Gallagher and Peter Leniux. To the Defendants, CORNELIUS R. HINT and CHARLOTTE, his wife, and JAMES DEZENDORF. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be field in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Gity Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office. No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the review of this commons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time storeauld, the plaintiffs in this section will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.— Dated New York, December 20 of Kings. William E. Curtis, Plaintiffs Attorney.

No. 106 Broadway, New York, Agrical and Policy of the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

No. 106 Broadway, New York, Agrical and Complaint of the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

No. 106 Broadway, New York, Agrical and Complaints of the Court for the relief demanded in the complaints.

No. 106 Broadway, New York, Agrical and Complaints of the Court for the relief demanded in the complaints.

The commens and compaint in this attention were fired in a time of the Clerk of the County of Kinga, on the 20th day December 1850. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Plaintiffs Att years in the William W.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT-JOHN NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—JOHN RUDDERGOW, TOWNSEND JONES, TOWNSEND UNDERSHILL and HE WLETT SCUDDER plainiffs, are DANIEL D. REMSEN, SOLOMON DINGER, GEORGE FLITHAM, JOHN D. VENNING and THOS. P. PO YERS, defendant. Samuonous for mourey demand on contract—(Composition)—To the Defendants, above anneal and except of them you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was and is field in the Office of them you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was and is field in the Office of them you are proposed to a serve the composition of the city of New York, and los serve acepy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 66 Wallest, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plainties within action will take judgment against you for the sum of sources bundred and sixty dollars and forty-shree cents, with interest from the eventue cent was a substantial to the country of the said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort day of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort days of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort days of November, in said year, and interest on the twenty-fort days of November, in said year, a

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-PETER AND MARIDE INSUREME COMPANY - Summans for a bery Demand on Centract. (Cam. not ser) -To the above nam Determinant You are bereby summand and required to any the complaint in this action, which we'll be filled in the office the Clerk of the Cry and County of New York, at the office the Chris of the County of New York, and to serve a copy your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at in office, No. 33 Wall-st, in the said city, within twenty days at the service of this renumera on you, exclusive of the day of a

B B -The complete was foot to be into day of January.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—Michael Moore and Maria Moore his wife, plaintiffe, against Archibald Dunlay Moore and An Muria Moore, his wife. James A. Moore and Maria S Moore his wife, Jacob Moore, his wife, James A. Moore and Maria S Moore his wife, Jacob Moore, his wife, Frederick R. Moore, Charline S. Moore, James A Moore, Lis wife, Frederick R. Moore, Charline S. Moore, Jolia Moore, Hester Ann Moore, William Kemble, Howese H. Moore and Ann Moore his wife, Frederick S. Stathersky, Peter Gilsey, John James Moore, James A Moore, the con of Michael Moore, decreased and Samuel A Moore, to con of Michael Moore, decreased and Samuel A Moore, the con of Michael Moore, decreased and Samuel A Moore, the con of the above-named detendants. You are hereby summoted and required to agree of the complaint in this action.

Faintiff, Attorneys, No. 32 John-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of
New-YORK—BENJ, L. MERRILL EZEKIF, MERRILL OSEPH CONNER ABERT I. MERRILL and
GEORGEH LANE, Plaintiff, spained JOSEPHO, PICKETT,
deferent—Summens—To the above beleficiated. Too are berely
simmoned and required to answer the complaint in this scales,
which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and
County of New York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve
a cepy of your answer to the said complaint on the robertle
bor, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, currer of John street,
New York City, wishin twenty days after the service hereof,
exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer
the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in
this action will take judiment usaint you for \$2.500.23, with
interest from October 5, 1856, bendes the costs of this action,
and 75 cents expense of grots at — Dated Jannay 77, 1857.

JEZS Lawfw W.

No. 182 Broadway, New York City.

New-York Daily Tribuna

MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent. MEXICO, Jan. 5, 1857.

The condition of things here has not changed much since my last dispatch. Although the revolt at Puebla has been put down, we have now the prospect of that of San Luis Potosi, beside the murdering and plundering bands previously so often ment oned. These have made lately, in addition to what I stated before, repeated invasions of the beautiful and extensive estates in the vicinity and to the south of Chernavaca, and have caused them to be nearly abandoned by the owners, the overseers, and even by the laborers. Most of the former have come to this city, leaving their crops and everything else to its fate. The abandonment of these estates has mainly taken place since the 20th ult., on which day the estate San Vicente was awacked by forty robbers, and one of the owners, Mr. Rermejillo, a Spanish gentleman of great respectability, was murdered, together with three of his clerks. This affair has struck terror into the minds of all the men of wealth in that section, and they will all come away. These estates are mostly for the raising of angur, are of vast extent, some of them during the Spanish dominion having had nine bundred negro slaves, and are of immense value. They have all suffered more or less, and some of them have been repeatedly plun-dered; and, at length, even the agricultural and other implements have been carried off by these robbers. They muster in bands of from fifty one hundred men, and appear to delight in all kinds of crimes. These excesses have demanded the serious attention of the General Government, and all that it is possible to do will be done, doubtless, to re-strain and punish these bold depredators and assassins. They have also called the attention of the Spanish Consul-General, who has gone to where they are being and have been committed, to make the necessary official investigation in respect to what has happened to Spanish subjects, and, most probably—if not soon and effectually repressed by this Government—they will cause a foreign intervention. All foreigners are naturally indignant at these cruel proceedings, the more so when they see these cruel proceedings, the more so when they see that Gen. Alvarer has been in the vicinity of these estates for some time with 5,000 men under arms, and has not defended them. It is not only in that vicinity, however, that these disorders have taken place. They have been for a good while, and are still, too general throughout the country.

These events are note for the opposition, who now compare the present state with that under the late administration of Santa Anna and malign the present

compare the present state with that under the late administration of Santa Anna and malign the present one. They go so far as to accuse Gen. Alvarez himself, and claim that the murderers of Mr. Bermejillo belonged to his division. This has been indignantly denied by him. On the other hand, the Liberal party assert that these acts were fomented by the conservatives themselves in order to throw adium upen the present Government, and this, in deed, appears to be too true, for all these marauders claim to be working for the Church party, and have their motto printed in large letters on the bands of their hats. However, that matter concerns these two factions or parties more. I suppose, than it does the readers of The TRIBUNE.

As to the affair of San Luis Potesi, I do not look upon it as one of serious import at present; but it is, nevertheless, a center for the opposition.

is, nevertheless, a center for the opposition. Vidaurri, who has manifested himself perfectly satisfied with the General Government since the late arrangement between him and it, is making all dis-preparations for a speedy departure from Monterey with 1,800 of his samous blouses and ritles (such he calls his men), and has accepted an invitation from President Comonfort to make a visit to the capital of the Republic after subduing the revolt at Luis. That rebellion the papers state, is actively assisted by the Bishop of that State, who has given \$50,000 toward its accomplishment, and by all the clergy also of said city and State. The citizens are absolutely neutral, and have been further disgusted by the imposition on them of a forced ban of \$70,000, which was the first act of those revolter. on taking possession of that city. Froops have been ordered, and are on their way thinter, from Gusnajuato and Guadalsjara under the command of Gen. Patrodi, Governor of Jalisco, and in suffiient numbers, combined with those of Vidaurri, to effectually silence the said rebellion.

But it seems to be the fate of the General Gov-

But it seems to be the fare of the General Government to be ever in difficulty in respect to matters near at home. In addition to all the foregoing, there is a disagreement between it and the Cabinet, or the principal Minister, Mr. Lerdo y Tejada, who resigned his perffelio eight or ten days ago. He has been repeatedly urged, both by the public press and the President, to retain his post, but he still refuses; and thus the Department for Foreign Affairs—for he filled that sho—and of Finance are without an occupant. Various reports are in circulation as to the causes of Mr. Lerdo's resignation, but all of them are suspected. One is, that he advised the absolute confiscation of all the Church property in the Diocese of Puebla to the Government; another, that he proposed a new com-Government; another, that he proposed a new com-mercial treaty with the United States, replete with advantages to both nations, and the mortgaging to the United States of the whole of the Church property of this Republic for a heavy loan for the uses of the Mexican Government. And that, the Preident not being willing, the resignation of Mr. Lardo y Tejada followed as a natural consequence There are other reports in respect to this matter but the foregoing receive the most credit. It is certainly true, however, that a new commercial treaty, or something of the kind, is now on foot betreaty, or something of the kind, is not tween Mexico and the United States.

All the troops have returned to this city from the Puebla campaign. They arrived here on the 3d inst. The Government has thought proper to com-pletely dismantle that city, and has brought away all the cannon and other implements of war from there. Therefore, as none of the troops lately occupied there will be needed for putting things in order at San Luis Potosi, they will, most probably, be sent to the South to operate against the robbers

of that section of the country.

It is reported that Mr. Lafragua is to be sent Spain as Mexican Minister, and that a Mr. Mata

Spain as Mexican Minister, and that a Mr. Mata is to take his place as Minister of the Interior.

The case of Barron & Forbes has been finally arranged. They claim \$2,000,000 for losses, &c., The Gevernment has agreed to leave the adjustment of the amount to be a warded them to arbitraters; one to be chosen by Barron & Forbes and one by the Government of Mexico; and in case of a discount of the control of th to take his place as Minister of the Interior.

The case of Barron & Forbes has been finally arranged. They claim \$2,000,000 for losses, &c., The Government has agreed to leave the adjusting neit of the amount to be a warded them to arbitraters; one to be chosen by Barron & Forbes and one by the Government of Mexico; and in case of a diagreement, a third is to be chosen by the other two. A decree has been given ordering the from the making an excape, that would give their elemins a chance to declare them of these promises. They are also told that their being and of parties. They are also told that their being in legard to the exceptions to the suggestions of the Governor, that offensive laws, regulating and protecting slave property, be repeated, and that the matter be left to the Courts, they say:

"While your Committee concerns with his Excellency promises. These promises, doubtless, prevent them of the dovernor, that offensive laws, regulating and protecting slave property, be repeated, and that the matter be left to the Courts, they say:

"While your Committee observe with his Excellency in the opinion that the Legislance should a beauting them the exercise of all doubtful sutherity, not clearly delegated, yet we cannot see the expectation of the Governor, that offensive laws, regulating and the Governor, that offensive

Thus, we suppose, we shall hear no more of that

I send you the doings of the Constituent Assem-I send you the doings of the Constituent Assembly up to the present. The debates on territorial division were long and furious, mostly on account of the separation of the territory of the Isthmus of Tehuantepee among the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Tabaseo. The latter point has not been carried yet, but I suppose it will be.

In order to silence all discontent about the union of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, the direct vote of the inhabitants of the latter is being taken. The former heing already agreed, again and

taken. The former being already agreed, again and so far, the result is in favor of the union of the said States. An exclusive privilege has been granted to certain individuals for a certain number of years for the introduction of camels into this country, to be

employed as a means of transportation. In the times of the Spanish dominion in Mexico, camels existed here, in the State of Guanajuato, brought existed here, in the State of Odanajuato, oroughs from Arabia, and thrived well.

The head officer of the Church in the City of Durango lately seized at a book agency there various copies of the Mysteries of Paris and the Wandering Jew, declaring them to be prohibited, and has condemned them to be burned. The press is very severe on this proceeding, and calls upon the Governor of that State to punish this illegal and

unjustifiable invasion of the rights of citizens. A severe gale was experienced at Vera Cruz on the 26th ultimo, which lasted twenty-four hours, during which seven vessels were lost, and among them the Mexican national steamer, the Iturbide, them the Mexican national steamer, the flurroide, having on board eighty-nine persons, of whom only seventeen were saved. She had three anchors out, but, another vessel driving against her, she broke lose and was dashed to pieces in about fifteen minutes on the reef known by the name of Larandera. The other vessels were as follows: American the content of the cont dera. The other vessels acts brig Rimac, brig can brig Nenuphar, Sardinian brig Rimac, brig Clarita, French brig Fortuna (most of whose cargo had been already landed). Mexican pilot-boat Estrella, and the Mexican national ship Guadalupa. All of these vessels and their cargoes will be a total loss. Some lives were lost on all of these vessels.

The sales of church property up to the 16th of December last amounted to \$18,115,350 82.

It is expected that the new constitution will be efficially promulgated by the first of next month, and the General Government has not yet, nor will be probable. it, probably, require foreigners to get out let-ters of security any more, as usual during the month of January of each year. This constitution, as you are aware, abolishes all such nonsense.

The new French minister arrived here a few days ago.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Ant. 105. Representatives to the Congress of the Union, the diges of the Supreme Court, and the Minister of State shall be set by the ordinary fribunas for common crimes committee in term of service, and for crimes, neglect or omistic committed by them while in the exercise of their said they, but in order that action may be had by said tribunals, it accessary that the accused be separated from his official post-

then.

Any 166. In order to decree the separation mention of in the foregoing article, the general Cong eas shall intervene in the character of a Grand Jury, and the Supreme Court, only in respect to official crimes, as a jury for sentence.

Any, 167. Whitdrawn for reformation.

Any, 168. If the extinue be committed in the discharge of official duties. Congress shall decise, by an absolute majority of votes, whether the accused been not gailty. In the laster case the functionary shall continue in the exercise of his classes, the functions, and shall be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Court, which, being assembled in a full tribunal as a jury for sentence, in the presence of the accused, the processing stories and the accuse, shall proceed to apply by the absolute majority of votes, the penalty that the law inflicts.

Any, 169. The Governors of the Size sair subject to the proceedings stablished by the foregoing stitle, for the infraction of the Constitute n and Federal ass.

Any, 169. The Foregoin of the Republic is also subject to the same proceeding, but he can only be accused in the crimes of high treasm, express violation of the Constitution, and for sections crimes of the committee on Territorial Division brought in lately an amended report on that subject, and

in lately an amended report on that subject, and the following articles (corresponding with the Con-

the following articles (corresponding with the Constitution) have been passed:

ART 49. The National Territory comprehends that of the integral puts of the Federation and adjacent islands in both seas.

ART 50. The Sizes of Arosacoloutes, Chippe, Chinahou, Colima, Duranco, Guanguato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoscan, Puebla, Oaxon, San Lute Potosi, Sunaio, Sonios, Mondoscan, Puebla, Oaxon, San Lute Potosi, Sunaio, Sonior, Yucatan, Zacatecas, and the Federal District, and the Territory of Lower California are integral parts, to each of which political cutifies is to be assigned the extent consigned in the following articles.

The foregoing article was approved, with the condition that the Valley of Mexico is not to become a State till the residence of the Federal pow-

come a State till the residence of the Federal powers be removed from it.

ART. 51. The States of Agussatientes, Chiapas, Chibushua, Colins, Darango, Quereta, o, Nuevo Leon and Coshuila, Sinaioa, Sonora, Tamenipas, Therais, and Territory of Lower California, Shall preserve their present timils.

ART. 52. The State of Gunsylato shall have the extent it had in 1852, except the Vilage of Contepes, which stal be annexed to the State of Michoson. San Lois Potori and Quererary to have the extent they had in 1854, and the new Federal District shall take the extent they had in 1854, and the new Federal District shall take the extent they had previous to the erection of the extensitished Territory of Stera Gorda. The Municipalities of San Andres del Teul and Nueva Tisseala, which belonged to the State of Ashico, to be annexed to Zanacas, and Cuantla, belonging to the State of Mexico, should form a part of that of Gerrera, was rejected by a large majority.

ART. 54, and disat in respect to the criticinal division, provides for the separation of the Isthmus of Tehnantepec among the States of Vera Cruz, Caraca and Tabasto, is not yet wholly acted upon.

'Not yet decided whether it is to be in the State of Queretar-crether State.

KANSAS.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL CALHOUN.

em Our Special Correspondent. LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 23, 1857. The Special Commissioners sent to investigate The Special Commissioners sent to investigate the affairs of Surveyor-General Calhoun have been at work vesterday and te-day. They closed their semi-judicial Court to-day. The testimony thus taken will be sent to the powers that be in the Department at Washington, and they will require long heads to comprehend and see through all the evidence submitted.

There were several charges: irregularity in the

business of his office and neglect of it, intemper-ance, and mixing in political cabals. Taese charges had been made against him, and affidavits sent with them to Washington, by those who had been about the office, and might be expected to know whereof they testified. Witnesses have been examined here, and their testimony goes to

sus ain the charges.
On the other hand the Surveyor-General had over a dozen witnesses, many of them his clerks, who brought rebutting testimony to exonerate him from some of the charges. The case as thus made out is about as clear as mud. It is evident that the parties on one side or the other, have no particular fear of laws punishing perjury before their eyes.

The rebutting testimony goes chiefly to vindicate the "General" of the political charges, and of the sin of habitual and gross intemperance on the part of himself and his subordinates. By the evidence thus submitted, it would almost appear that the "General" was a member of the "total-abstinence "from-all-kind-of-drink society." Not only was the General free from such a vice himself, but he would not tolera'e drinking people.

MORE ARRESTS COSTEMPLATED.

A United States Deputy Marshal and four dra goons have gone down to the new settlement on the Potawatamie to arrest Col. Harvey. They have not returned yet, and I venture to say they will not bring Harvey back prisoner. If the four dragoons try any projects in the way of compelling, they will get their hands full. I think the official return will be non-com-atibus.

A Depusy Marshal has had a writ in his pocket for Capt. Walker, but it had not been served at the

last accounts, and no dragoons have been sent to arrest him yet. He has been in correspondence with the Governor this week, but the subject of the arrest. I have been informed, has never been al-

Capt. Walker's company have at last been paid off. Instead of some \$24 each (which was expected, according to promise), privates received \$6. These multin have been charged with the clethes furnished them, which they had been promised would be in addition to their pay. There is many a way of settling an beconvenient score. I want to ascertain, it possible, what had of a settlement was made with the Pro-Slavery militis of

here as they are "is a great triumph of principle." What "principle" thus triumphs in their sufferinge ard degradation is not so clear to your correspond-It is certainly none connected with the Free-

State cause.

Up to this time the prisoners have been led to expect a direct parden from the Governor. The day that was surely to finish the term of their captivity was fixed, but that has passed, and now the Governor either shrinks from the responsibility, or has deceived them. The latest promise that has tickled the ears of these hopeful ones runs in this wise. A mild Pro Slavery man, who is a Geary wise: A mild Pro-Slavery man, who is a Geary man, is to lobby in the Bogus Legislature, and try to get the members of that august body to sign a memorial requesting the prisoners be sent of as a nuisance. If this could be done the Governor would parden them. I scarcely know whether to pity the Governor or the prisoners most. All my sympathy is certainly with the prisoners. Does the Governor for an instant imagine that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, excitable and ridiculously rash though they are, will ever take such a step, even in contemptuous irony?

The Governor trembies before the Bogus Legislature.

lature. I fear all his resolves or promises against their course will melt away. I cannot state it positively, but I beheve, and not without reason. that instructions have been received from Washing-ton hinting to the Governor that he had gone far enough. I do know that some of the Pro-Siavery men have been making efforts to procure his re-useval; but they will not come to a direct issue with him, as they still think he will answer their

purposes at a pinch.

The Legislature has been given up almost exclusively to charters, &c., yesterday and to-day. We have heretofore had bogus laws, bogus counties and bogus officers; now we are to have bogus banks, begus rathroads, begus towns and begus as-sociations generally. I think that our sapient Ly-curguses labor under the decusion that a railroad consists of a charter, and that bank capital flows as a tecessary sequence of "be it enacted." With them "number one" is the first law of nature, and in granting themselves special privileges they, no doubt, feel that "charity begins at home." I shall note these farces of special legislation more

fully as they mature.

The bills now pending, and the steps that are The bills now pending, and the steps that are being taken to secure the payment of the Territo-rial tax, are of a character to justify alarm. Forti-fied in their present position, as the Bogus Legisla-ture are, with a strong Executive behind them, who is bound to see them safely through, it is impossible not to regard the future as dark. A Territorial tax is always particularly obnoxious, and in this Territory, in its best phases, would be extremely so. It would be bad enough to be taxed without representation, if the money thus obtained were to be applied for the legitimate public wants of the people, but to build court-houses for bogus counties, in bogus county seats (that are private speculations of the people's tyrants), to make roads to the same, and leave themselves without roads, to feed and sustain a horde of usurping officers thrust on them- these will make it hard. Still more bitter will it be to provide means to build jails and to buy ignominious chains and balls for their oppressed

For a people thus to yield their substance to strengthen their oppressors and rivet their own chains will be hard. Two-thirds of the citizens of Kanas would say to day that it cannot, and it shall not be done. Alas, bogus authority is stronger than it was last Summer, or even a month ago. Freedom may group, but will she not have to yield? If not, how are we to read the future ! How are these to be evaded ! How all these usurpations broken down?

REPORT ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 23, 1857.

The Message of Gov. Geary, while it was better for the Pro-Starery men than they had reason to expect, contained many objectionable features, which could not fail to disturb their political nerves. As could not fail to disturb their political nerves. As the determination was, if possible, not to quarrel with him, the most offensive portions were referred to the several Committees, where they would be dissected at leisure, or quietly sent to Coventry. The remainder of the Message was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, which has reported. The report was under consideration last evening, and while neither the remarks nor the report have amounted to much as yet, they are interesting as far as they go. far as they go.

The report, as a piece of rhetoric, is rather

"hitalutin." As a legislative paper, it is in general, vague and meaningless, dodging issue expertly. It has sufficient of the show them "how not not to do it" to render it worthy of being referred to the Circumbocution Office. There are a few interesting particulars, however, which should scarcely be lost, and I will insert them. It says: scarcely be lest, and I will insert them. It says:

"And your Committee earnestly recommend to the
Hone the advocacy of the sound and conservative
principles of Democracy made known in the Message
as the guiding principles of his Excellency's administration; that they will well and truly sustain him in
the furtherance of those sterling maxims, 'sanctioned
by the wiscom and experience of the past,' and thy
true observance of which we confidently hope will reader Kansas the brightest gem in the diadem of our
Union; that 'free and exact justice' will be metad, as
has always been the aim of Isw and order citizens, to
all honest men," &c.

The reference, made above to the "sterling

The reference made above to the "sterling "maxins, 'sanctioned by the wisdom and the "experience of the past" is suspicious. The less of the future that is built on the past of Kansas the better. As for "free and exact justice" being rendered, the justice given to Freestate men has always been "free enough, and ufficiently "exact" for practical purposes. The "honest men" renders the matter even more quivocal. It used to be the custom to render ustice to rogues, and let honest men alone, but I elieve this has been reversed in Kansas.

In several places the memorial talks of the "party we represest, in a manner not very parliamentary, but no doubt quite natural. The report says,

but no doubt quite natural. The report says, in reference to the peace, so much talked of:

"In the midst of all our trouble, he Excellency came as a stranger, with extrong feelings of suspection arrayed against him and yet the Law-and-Order party extended to him at the time of the greatest excitement, the open and generous hand of condence, and heartly cooperated with him by "returning from the field of stille," thereby putting a "speedy termination" to even the or taught with evel."

It will be surprising if there is not a war as about who secured.

"to ever to so fraught with ev l."
It will be surprising if there is not a war yet about who secured the peace in Kansas. Here the Law-and Order party claim the crelit, and quote the Governor, in an obviously ironical way. The Free-State men also claim it, and contend that their prowess alone, last Summer, made the Pro-Slavery men glad to quit the field, and trust to the Governor's doing more than they could, in the way of legal persecution. Gov. Geary himself, it is well known, claims all the credit and sets great store by it. For my part I regard the peace as too dubious in its character and tenure to be worth quarreling about. . The report continues:

The report continues:

"There are no longer armed companies who carry opposition to our laws to the 'shedding of blood.' We hope prace may be entirely restored. We hope that teason is not merely sumbering. We are anxious to believe that they are not now piotting treason, but we cannot have complete confidence while there is in our midst a large number of Black Republican trators, who boast that they will result to the aword any law for the protection of Savery which is attempted to be enforced against them, or its constitutional establishment in Kansas. The law has never been successfully executed against there men. They have 'estated the officers when not accompanied with a sufficient posse, and when the 'posse' was sufficiently stong to execute process they have evaded them. Such men we can never respect; they are Uniter. They have endeavored to tear into fragments the chatter of our liberties! They have caused the hearths of good citizens to reek with the blood of mardered innacence [Cool]. There are no longer armed companies who carry They came to destroy our peace, and they did it.

There is no good in them. Who can tell but their present aparty is in view of prospective wholesale treason [[Treason against the "charter of our litterus, no doubt). Having taken exceptions to the suggestions of

upon such a subject, held by many influential Members of Congress, and, also, by a large portion of our own citizens, we see much difficulty arising to persons owning slave property in our midet, unless some express statute clearly protects them in the use and benefit of such property."

pre-s statute clearly protects them in the use and benefit of such property."

After some argument, the report resumes:

"We cannot, therefore, discover, and do not believe that the authority is doubtful."

"We have traved the power to pass these acts from the tresty of cession to the organic actitself. It is derived from the great and true principle of Squatter Sovereignty, recognized in the lave Cincinnati Platform as the coracr and foundation stone of our Republic, and since indorsed by the American people in the election of James Bucksnen; it is justified in the axiom that a man's right to his paperty is natural and hoberent, and paramount to all legislation or constitutional sanction or prohibition."

Such is the gist and amount of this document. The above needs no comment. The report indorses such of Geary's suggestions as were favorable to

such of Geary's suggestions as were favorable to them, one of these portions running thus:

"We also indorse the action of his Excellency in his recommendation to Congress for large appropriations to aid us, so peculiarly situated by our past history, in throwing arice the shackles of penury which have bound as proclusic. Acc. &c.

With regard to such appropriations I would merely say that Congress cannot be too cautious in ascertaining what disposal may be made of the means which may thus be placed in the hands of these men. The iniquities that only require means to be carried out, should be a check, while the miserable "basement" for a Capitol, that I can just see on the hill yender, and which cost Afty thousand dollars, and should not have cost ten thousand, is evidence that money may possibly be misapplied.

EXAMINATION OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The case of Col. Fabens and Capt. Bolton was resumed yesterday noon before United States Commiscioner Morrell, at the United States Marshal's Office,

sumed yesterday noon before United States Commissioner Merrell, at the United States Masshal's Office, College place.

Cross stamination of Rebert Fuller, resumed by Judge Deam—I signed my name in the book at the Nicara, uan office before Mr. Bolton gave ms the ticket. I knew that I was signing my name to a book, but I did not examine the book, and do not know what heading was to it; I tool Mr. Bolton I intended to go; when I made the soffiday it I was as well as I am now. I was not assisted by two men to stand up; I made the complaint; I made it at the United States Commissioner's Office with Mr. Brown; no Jerson but Brown was with me; Mr. McKeon and some of his clerks were in the office, but I could not identify any other person; when we came to the District Attorney's office to make the complaint, I think we came from the Caledonian Hotel; during that day we were at the Hondaras Railroad office, and The Rudroad Chronicle office, in Nassau street; I was not at the Panama Railroad office, nor at the Accessory Transit office; I do not know where they are; I know a Mr. Miller, who worked at the Panama Railroad. I met him last day Saturday, at his own house in Thirty-fourth street; he was Saperintendent of the Panama Railroad, the day before I made the complaint I had a conversation with him; I never called un Mr. Miller's family but twice: I would not have called last Saturday had I not been a my brother's, in the Eighth avenue; I did not know he was my bail, and I do not know now who was my bail, and I do not know now who was my bail, and I do not know now who was my bail, and I do not know now who was my bail; I was not told that I would get \$1.50 a cay for taking action against these parties; there is a wound on the back of my head which I got the wound; on bend of the Tennessee I pointed out Mr. Bolton; I have not seen Mr. Miller since Saturday, before the arrest. I have never seen him in the A ceasory Transit Gooppay's office; I collect reats for Mr. Lyster, for which he gives me a percentage and reat fee,

bowed very politely to me, and I have never spoken to him.

Q. Now, sir, I want you to say how you came to make a complaint against Col. Fabens as having ensisted you as a soldier!

The prosecution interfered, and dealed that witness had made any such complaint.

Q. Do you remember swearing that Col. Fabens and Alexander C. Lawrence hired you to go beyond the urisdiction of the United States! A. I swore to something similar: I did not see Mr. Fabens on the 26th; I never saw Mr. Lawrence to my knowledge.

The original complaint was here produced, and witness said he had sworn to the contents. It states that:

"On the 26th of January instant, at the City of New-York, Alexander W. Lawrence and Joseph W. Fabens did hire and retain deponent to enter himself to go beyond the lin its and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit: Greytown, with the intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of one William Walker in a foreign country, to wit: Nicarsgua, as a "soldier."

"soldier."
Witness continued—I always understood that Mr.
Bolton was Mr. Lawrence, and described him as such;
I pointed him out to the United States Marshal as being

awrence.
The names of all the parties (sixteen in number)

and he said be did not know any of them

and he said be did not know any of them.

I swore that sixteen men hired themselves on the 26th January to go to Nicaragua, I saw the parties sign the book, and saw Brown's signature, and that is all I know about the affiliavit I made significantly the sixteen persons; Colonel Fabens never paid me anything to go to Nicaragua, but he has through the public press; he has never paid me anything personally, but my attention was called to the subject by a notice in the papers; I went to the Nicaraguan office to see Col. Fabens because I thought, by the notice which I saw, he was the principal person; when I went to the office I did not see Col. Fabens because Capt. Bolton spoke to me first; I did not know that Col. Fabens was a Spaniard from his language; I would take him to be an American; the second time I went I asked for him, but he was not within, it was not true that I had sixteen men to go the second time I went I asked for him, but he was not within; it was not true that I had sixteen men to go with me to Nicarsgua, my object was to take them to the Honduras Raliroad; 500 men were taken from Cork, Ireland, to the Panama Raliroad, and in žve menths there were not five of them alive, having died from fever and other causes; I wished to prevent men who were going to Nicarsgua from being engaged on the Panama Raliroad and to get them to go to the H nduras Raliroad and to get them to go to the Anappointment; he showed me a letter and was to give me an appointment; he showed me a letter and was to give me an appointment on the H mduras Raliroad I had no conversation about Walker or preventing Irishmen from joining Walker's army.

Mr. Blenkmen commenced an examination on the part of Mr. Botton.

part of Mr Bolton.

Mr. McKeon objected, but withdrew objection.

My memory is pretty good: I know the meaning of words in the English language: I know the meaning of the word inebriated, and I know the meaning of the word drunk; the last word may have several definitions, tight, merry, &c.; the morning of the 27th of January was the first I was in the District Attorney's office; I swear that my object in preventing men from joining Walker's army was to prevent them from getting kelled; I was in the United States Marshal's office when I came from the Tennessee; I have had no other

om e; I sweat that my object in preventing min from jeining Walker's army was to prevent them from getting kwied; I was in the United States Marshal's office when I came from the Tennessee; I have had no other at neveration with the Marshal or officers except bidding im the tine of day; I re selved two subpenss; I have not been paid anything; I do not expect to receive any money in this matter, except the usual fees of witness; I have never been promised anything; I have made an application for the fees of witness; I saked for my expenses; I kaked the front office is the Marshal's affice; I have applied for my expenses; I saked for my expenses, and said that the officer told ne to apply to the Deputy; I only applied for it once.

Q. Did you ever apply to any person in this building on the strength of year witness money! A I did not; I never made any such application; I never have received anything; I saked for a loan to pay my fare hone; on the cay when I came to the District-Attorney's (flice, I stopped at the Caledonia House and at Lawyer Wilson's office; I might have taken a glass of ale; It was the Saturday after the 2lat; I have got the dates 2l 22 and 24; I saked if the person was in with whom I had an interview on the 2lat; I have got the dates 2l 22 and 24; I saked if the person was in with whom I had an interview on the 2lat; I have got the dates 2l 22 and 24; I saked if the person was in with whom I had an interview on the 2lat; I have got the dates 2l 22 and 24; I saked if the person was in with whom I had an interview on the 2lat; I have got the dates 2l 22 and 24; I saked in the proposition in the 20th when the Heating is the same at the foot of Grand of the bid; I was not intoxicated, and did no; have to had fast to the ship to keep me up; Mr. Theu peon was at the gangway; I would at be with Gan Walker on any consideration; when I pointed educt Belton to Mr. Tampson, I sald, There's the man with the Heatin bod's." It an a lie that I was going to take sinteen men to be an *ted; I soudin't go to Nic sen there; I was not intoxicated while I was on board of the ship: I only bed one drink that morning—a gin cocktan; I was not intoxicated, and did not have to haid fast to the ship to keep me up.

Mr. Then peen was at the gangway; I wouldn't be with Gen. Walker on any consideration; when I pointed out Helton to Mr. Tompeon, I said, "There's the man with the H-sean habor," It was a lie that I was going to take sixteen men to be enlayed; I wouldn't go to Nicaregua if I was made General Walker; I told Englant that I wanted a position in the army; on the first conversation with Bolton I presented the subject of the carns, heard I could parry my regular of any terms and my title in my mattreas; he did notted.

me I should be supplied with fire arms, but said there would be plenty there: I know the meaning of the word "Informer;" I should consider my appearance here an act of philanthropy; I was never a witness in any case that involved the liberty or life of any person; I was never an "informer" in the old country; I was born in the County of Killarney. I left there when I was 15 or I'r years of age tog to England; and in 1833 went to Portugal as a soldier; I was a cadet; I have been in prison, but not for any crime: it was when I got this cut on my head; I had a slip and fell on the ice. I thought I was dead [Laughter]; it was in the Eighth avenue: I was not drunk, and no one can swear to it.

Mr. McKeon here interposed and told the witness he was not obliged to answer such questions, as they were not relayer to the issue and a disgrace to the witness. Mr. Blarkman contended that he had a right to know who and what the witness was, his antecedents, and everything connected with him. The District Attency had raked up as witnesses in this case two as vile, drunken and graceless vag abonds as could be found in the Five Points.

The Commissioner ruled that the counsel had a right to inquire the character of witness, but it was unnecessary to ask the same question over and over again.

Examination resumed—I was in prison another time; an officer arrosted me, and took me to the Tombs; I was sitting on a stoop in East Boadway, and had an attack of the the Panama fever; I was at the Tombs only one night: I was never at Blackwell's Island, I might have taken a drink that morning; I have occasional attacks of Panama fever.

Q. At what time prior to your being in the Tombs were you in prison?

Mr. McKeen advised witness not to answer these Mr. McKeon here interposed and told the witness be

were you in prison?

Mr. McKeen advised witness not to answer these

questions, as they tended to discrace him.

Mr. Blankman said witness had a right to decline answering questions which would criminate him, but no

After a further attempt on the part of counsel to elicit answer from witness to such questions, Mr. Blankman gave up the witness, when the Commissioner adjourned the cese till 10 p. m. to day.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Rotunda. Present: Governors Gunther, Smith, Finckney, Oliver, Moloney, Townsend,

Number of ismates remaining in the Institutions for

A communication was received from Jonathan Steams, Warden of the Alm House, Blackwell's Llatd, reporting that the amount of beef as certified to in the bill of the Contractor, Mr. Brewer, was deficient 1,040 pounds for the past month. Gay Territoria 040 psunds for the past month. Gov. Tienann stated that the Committee of supplies were investi-

stated that the Committee of Supplies were investigating the affair.

A communication was received from Mr. Ranney, Resident Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, suggesting the propriety of converting the quarry bed into a reserver, the water being mostly supplied from springs in the bed of the quarry. The subject was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum to report.

A comminication was received from the boys on Randall's Island, thanking the Governors for their kindless in providing them with a gymnasium, which had been duly opened to them a few evenings since. Gev. Tirmars stated that the fixtures cost \$505, and the bills were critered until.

GOV. TIMMAN stated that the fixtures cost \$500, and the bills were ordered paid.

A report and resolutions were submitted in reference to the establishment of a Cubinet of Pathology at Bellevne Hospital, and the fitting up of a Museum room in that institution. The report was accepted and adopted.

A resolution was adopted to advertise the services of several boys on Randall's Island who are handy as tailors.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Board of Education, the President, John H. Fannish in the chair.

The Hon. S. S. Randall, City Superintendent, was,

The Hon. S. S. Randall, City Superintendent, was, en motion, elected an honorary member.

Mr. D. B. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on the "Reuck Fund" stated that a printed report of the doings of the Committee, the amount collected, &c., would shortly be sent to all the city schools.

Mr. Lenard Hazritisk, President of the Board of Trustees of said Fund, reported that the Trustees had charge of the same, about \$1,500, and were disposing of it as directed by the Association and other donors. Report approved.

The Treasurer, Mr. H. C. Martin, in compliance with a by-law of the Association, reported a list of the names of members whose whereabouts were not known, and also some names of members whose dues have remained unpaid for the past two years. In accordance with said by-law they were taken from the roll of membership.

On motion of Thomas Foulke, eq., the thanks of the Association were tendered to the odicers for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties for the past year.

The Personneys responded in few words, calling the

past year.

The PRESIDENT responded in few words, calling the

The PRESIDENT responded in lew words, calling the attention of the meeting to the state and prospects of the Association, its treasury, 1's library, and to its many claims to become a permanent city institution.

The annual election was then held, Mesers. Jelliffe and Fehrman acting as Tellers, which resulted as fol-

and Fennman acting as Johrs, which resulted as Oplows:

DAVID B. SCOTT, President.

WM. W. Smith, Vice President.

HENRY C. MARTIN. Treasurer.

JACOB FEHRMAN, Rec. Secretary.

THOMAS P. HARRISON. Cor. Secretary.

THOMAS P. HARRISON. Cor. Secretary.

Chas. H. KilbBall. Librains.

Herry W. Dunshee and Thomas Fourite were elected Trustees for three years, and Jahu H. Fanning and Thomas F. Harrison for two years, in the places of Joseph McKeen, deceased, and David B. Scott, elected President.

The President elect thanked the Association for the honor conferred, and the meeting adjourned till the last Saturday evening of February. THE LEXINGTON AVENUE STAGE LINE.

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE STAGE LINE. The Special Committee of the Aldermen, to whom this matter was referred at a sgain yesterday afternoon, in the Library, City Hall, and was addressed by Garaut H. Strener, eq. Councel for the proprietor of the line. Mr. Strener said he should detain the Committee but a short time in presenting his views in regard to this improvement. He alled it an improvement because he thought that every means of connection between the lower and upper parts of the city was a convenience and benefit to the people generally, especially to the poorer classes, and all these projects should be saisted rather than prevented in a city like this, which, from its geographical formation, cannot extend south, east and west, but must and can extend or be ward. He should confine himself to the discussion of the different from its geographical formation, cannot extend south, east and west, but must and can extend northward. He should confine himself to the discussion of the different points made by the gentlemen opposing this measure, without indulging in any of the expressions and suggestions with which the other side had gravified thems. The limits of the control of Mr. Gerard, he said it was a notorious fact that no sort of accommodation was offered to the cast as compared with the west side of the city. On the east side there are the Third and Fourth avenue Railroads and the Fourth-avenue line of stages; while on the west side there are ten lines—two railroads and eight stage lines. Mr. Stryker then went on to review the arguments offered by gent emen on the other side. As to the first point, he said it was untrue that the people on the line of the avenue had not select for this stage route and wished it to be established. The oppurents wish a monopoly in their own inactivity, but the people who live above, on the first of the avenue are not consulted or their opini in asked. Those who live below, in the "Regal Region," are the great "I amis"—they have the wealth and wield the power, and they alone are consulted. He contended it at the avenue was a public street, and the poor, as well as the rich were entitled to use it as a much suffice to be heard as the other. Every citizen paying taxes has an interest in this street, for he pays his active to the street in this street, for he pays his active to the street in this street, for he pays his active to the street in this street, for he pays his active to the street in this street, for he pays his active to be heard as the other. Every citizen paying taxes has an interest in this street, for he pays his active to the street in this street, for he pays his active to be heard as the other. with a tip of this kind one is as much entitled to be heard as the other. Every citizen paying lares has an interest in this street, for he pays his annual tax to keep it in repair and to light it. The second point raised by Mr. Gerard in his argument did not differ materially from the first. In conclusion he said that one charge made here is, "that the routs is a "valuable one and given to a favorite of the Mayor." but such a charge was unnecessary, and he hoped the Committée would give no heed to it. The route, to be sure, was a valuable one, and the projectors calculated to make money out of it. There was no sin in making money. If the one stage line and two railroads on this side were ableto carry all the people, this route would be useless, and therefore would not be noticed.

After some further remarks from Mr. Stryker the

After some further remarks from Mr. Stryker the Committee adjourned size die.